

The Associated Press has a special wire into The Standard office, supplying this paper with the same news service that is given the largest papers in the United States.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1914.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Generally Fair
Tonight and Friday.

Forty-fourth Year—No. 223.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

French Lose Over 2,000 Men in Fight With Germans

BELGIANS AND GERMANS REOPEN FIERCE FIGHT AT HAELEN

Reinforcements Sent to Front to Support Defenders Who Had Fought Throughout Yesterday—German Troops in Other Parts of Belgium Gathering in All Cars They Can Find—Halt Trains and Leave Passengers in Open Country.

BELGIAN TROOPS IN LUXEMBURG STARVING

Many Drop Unconscious in Field—Raw Potatoes, Unripe Turnips and Beets Only Food—French Dragoons Attack and Cut to Pieces Detachment of Uhlans—Many Horses Die of Starvation—German Prisoners Arrive at Ath.

The first despatch direct from Berlin uncensored by the authorities of the nations at war with Germany was received today by The Associated Press through the medium of the Goldschmidt Wireless company's station at Tuckerton, N. J. The message contained the important information that during the fighting at Mulhausen considerably more than 1,000 French officers and soldiers were taken prisoners by the Germans, who also captured four cannon, while in another fight with the French on the border of Lorraine, further to the north, the Germans also took 1,000 prisoners. The despatch adds that German soil has been cleared of French troops.

Developments in the war zone, which appears chiefly confined to Belgian territory, are made vague owing to the strict censorship over news relating to military movements.

Positions occupied by the Main French, Belgian and British forces are not permitted to be disclosed even approximately, so that their plan of campaign cannot be assumed.

As to the German forces, indications from various sources point to the concentration of the main body with its right wing in Belgium and its left wing in the Duchy of Luxembourg. The German staff is said to have gathered 26 army corps along the eastern frontier facing Belgium and France. Many of these troops probably are stationed in the great fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine, and along the Rhine. One despatch asserts the defense of Germany's Russian frontier has been left to armies made up of reserves. Although all of these are trained soldiers it would seem natural to leave as a nucleus for their organization a considerable force from the active army.

The dispositions and strength of the French invaders in Alsace, of which they are said to hold a long line within the German border, are kept rigidly secret.

On the sea the reported safe arrival in the Dardanelles of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau has led to rumors of the probable dismantling until the end of the war.

In the north Atlantic, although Rear Admiral Gradock has declared it "clear of German cruisers as far south as Trinidad." The French liner Ruchambeau, which was to leave yesterday with French reservists, was held in New York by orders from France.

In the North sea, which the British government says may be strewn with mines, the main squadrons of British battle-ships are still out, but their position is not publicly known. Neither is the location of the main German fleet.

Reports from Dover, at the eastern entrance to the English channel say heavy cannonading lasting an hour was heard this morning coming from the direction of the North sea.

The Austro-Hungarian fleet, owing to the declaration of war by Great Britain, together with that of Germany, is said to be in the Adriatic, where it was recently occupied in blockading the Montenegrin coast.

The British squadron in the Mediterranean is strong and has the support there of almost the entire French fleet.

Belgian reports assert that a strong force of German cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery, after severe fighting, around Haelen, was thrown back toward Liege by a division of Belgian cavalry with infantry and artillery. The Germans killed and wounded are said to have numbered three-fifths of the 5,000 men engaged, while those of the Belgians are reported "relatively light."

The French foreign minister denies a German report of the capture by Germans of a French infantry regiment at Briey, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

Swiss reports assert the Franco-German battle before Mulhausen to have been so severe that the neighboring hospital accommodation proved absolutely inadequate.

Many Germans in Berlin have placed their homes at the disposal of stranded Americans.

St. Petersburg, via London, Aug. 13, 2:45 p. m.—A Russian force has taken the town of Sokal, Austrian Galicia,

by assault, inflicting heavy casualties on the Austrian garrison, according to a semi-official announcement.

Brussels, via London, Aug. 13, 3:20 p. m.—A Belgian official communication today says that a German force proceeding in the direction of Eghezee, to the north of Namur, was attacked and repulsed this morning by the Belgian troops. The Germans suffered severe casualties. The Belgians captured a number of machine guns mounted on motor cars.

Brussels, via London (3:30 p. m.) Aug. 13.—An official communication today says:

"The Belgian cavalry division this morning took up the offensive against the Germans who were defeated in yesterday's battle of Haelen with the object, it is believed, of picking up the dead and wounded and collecting the abandoned material of war."

"No German surprise was expected and there are no reason to fear any German cavalry movements on Brussels from the south, all roads leading to the capital being guarded by the Belgian army and the civic guards."

German Troops Reform.

The newspaper Le Loir adds that the German troops reformed after using repulsed and that firing began again at 5 o'clock this morning when fresh Belgian troops were sent to the front in support of their comrades who had fought throughout yesterday. The German troops in other parts of Belgium are understood to be gathering in all the railroad cars they can find. A passenger train near Waremme was halted by a German cavalry patrol and the passengers left in the open country, the train with its engineer being taken towards the German lines.

Hot Fire Greets Soldiers.

Brussels, via London, (4:25 p. m.) Aug. 13.—When a patrol of Carbineers first signalled the approach of the German troops yesterday at Haelen the Belgians manned the trenches and a hot fire greeted the German soldiers.

The German guns were then brought to bear and swept the trenches with such a deadly hail that the Belgians were obliged to fall back on the town of Haelen.

Reinforcements were quickly brought up, however, and the Germans, in spite of the numerical superiority, were repulsed, suffering severely.

Belgian Troops Starving.

The Belgian troops in Luxembourg are said to be starving and many of them are reported to have dropped unconscious owing to their privations. In some of the dead officers' pockets raw potatoes were found, while the soldiers are said to have dug up unripe turnips and beets to eat.

A party of French dragoons while reconnoitering came on a strong detachment of Uhlans, whom they attacked and cut to pieces, killed 50 of them.

A party of 600 German prisoners arrived today at Ath in the province of Hainaut.

Horses Starve to Death.

Many of the horses belonging to the German Uhlans found dead in Belgium Limbourg were declared after a postmortem examination to have starved to death.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Belgian consulate today made public the following cablegram from the minister of war at Brussels:

"The port of Antwerp is open and the estuaries of the river Scheldt are open to commercial navigation. During the day there will be Dutch pilots."

New York, Aug. 13.—The British steamer Francisco which arrived today from Hull has two guns mounted on the deck aft. Captain Ranton explained that 50 vessels of the British merchant service are to carry guns. Twenty-five vessels have already been equipped.

New York, Aug. 13.—News of the taking of the German tank steamer Leda, a prize probably worth a quarter of a million dollars, by the British steamer Suffolk, and of the arrest of upwards of one hundred German reservists in Bermuda as prisoners of war, was confirmed by Captain R. L. Daniels of the Royal Mail steam packet Caribbean which arrived here today from Bermuda.

Similar confirmation was brought by the Bermudian of the Quebec Steamship company.

London, Aug. 13 (2:15 p. m.)—Neither the British foreign office nor the Turkish embassy has received any dispatch confirming the reported purchase by Turkey of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau.

Washington, Aug. 13.—It has been decided to impose the same censorship on French and English cables as is now imposed on German owned wireless stations at Sayville, L. I. and Tuckerton, N. J.

Brussels, via London, 6:05 p. m., Aug. 13.—According to Le Soci, the German casualties during yesterday's

said that when they left Bermuda the Leda was the only prize then in port.

The Bermudian also reported that two French cruisers, the Conde and the Descartes, were at Bermuda. Outside this harbor the Bermudian sighted the British cruiser Essex, and the Suffolk was heard of by wireless.

Struggle at Liege.

The struggle for the possession of the Belgian forts surrounding Liege has recommenced and reports of artillery and cavalry engagements are taken as indicating the possible beginning of a great battle on Belgian soil.

The bulk of the German forces is believed to be concentrated on the frontier between Liege and the Duchy of Luxembourg. This leads to the conclusion that Germany's frontier facing Russia can be only lightly guarded, probably by newly organized armies composed of reservists called to the colors.

London, Aug. 13.—The action of the British government in guaranteeing the Bank of England against loss from discounting operations has greatly revived the market here and a large number of bills were brought today to the bank of England and discounted at the rate of 5 per cent and occasionally more.

Italy Mobilizing Troops.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris, 12:46 p. m., Aug. 13.—Italy has mobilized between 200,000 and 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers as a precautionary measure. All the high passes over the Alps, such as the Theodule above Zermatt are strongly held and Swiss and Italian patrols meet there and exchange their impressions of the war.

Paris (12:40 p. m.), Aug. 13.—The first German prisoners passed through Paris today on their way to Poitiers. The men were mostly Uhlans. The trains conveying them passed round the city on the belt railroad so that few of the general public saw them.

THRILLING FIGHT IS DESCRIBED

Battle Between French and Germans North of Nancy Furnishes Exciting Scenes.

TWO-DAY FIGHT MADE

Counter Attack Cause Precipitate Retreat, Germans Leaving Wounded and Dead Behind.

Paris, Aug. 13 (3:30 p. m.)—An official report of the fighting between the French and Germans in the vicinity of Pont-a-Mousson, north of Nancy, issued today says:

"The fighting, which started on August 11, was continued on August 12 under thrilling conditions for the French. It may be summed up as follows:

"The first phase was an attack on two French battalions by German forces greatly superior in number. The two French battalions fell back but, being reinforced during the night, assumed the offensive well supported by artillery."

Germans Retreat Hurriedly.

"This counter attack caused the Germans to retreat precipitately, leaving behind them a large number of killed, wounded and prisoners. The Germans abandoned a battery of artillery, three machine guns and several wagon loads of ammunition."

The French troops followed up their advantage and on Wednesday a French battery surprised the Twenty-first Baden dragoon regiment while the men were dismounted. In a few minutes the regiment was destroyed. "The effect of this double success was immediately perceptible. Not only was the forward movement of the German troops stopped, but their column fell back, closely followed by the French. In the course of this pursuit the French found on a hill and in neighboring villages many German soldiers who had been wounded in the fight on August 11."

French Take Prisoners.

"Nine German officers and one thousand wounded men fell into the French hands as prisoners. "The poor projectiles used by the German artillery were convincingly demonstrated during the bombardment of Pont-a-Mousson. More than 100 shells containing enormous charges of explosives weighing altogether 220 pounds each, were fired from a battery of 21 centimetre mortars at a distance of about 14 miles. The total result of this avalanche of iron explosives was four killed and twelve wounded in the town."

RAPID INCREASE IN PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS TO BE INVESTIGATED

President Wilson Directs Attorney General McReynolds to Learn Whether Any Persons Responsible Can Be Prosecuted—Matter a Vital One and Cannot Be Allowed to Pass Without Action—Country Should Be Defended Against Unwarranted Raise.

MANY WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIABLE INCREASES

Special Agents of Department of Justice Throughout Country, Investigators of Commerce Department and Expert Department of Labor Corps to Be Promptly Set to Work Gathering Evidence—Chief Executive, Deeply Impressed by Situation, Takes Up Question First Thing on Return to White House.

Washington, Aug. 13.—President Wilson today directed Attorney General McReynolds to investigate recent increases in prices of foodstuffs and take up the question whether any persons responsible can be prosecuted.

Letter to Attorney General.

The president sent the following letter to the attorney general: "The rapid and unwarranted increase in the prices of foodstuffs in this country on the pretext of the conditions existing in Europe is so serious and vital a matter that I take the liberty of calling your attention to it."

"I would be very much obliged if you would advise me whether there is under existing law any action which the department of justice could take, either by way of investigation or legal process, and what federal legislation, if any, would in your judgment be justifiable and warranted in the circumstances. "I feel that this is a matter which we cannot let pass by without trying to serve the country. Certainly the country ought to be defended, if possible, against men who would take advantage of such circumstances to increase the prices of food and the difficulties of living."

(Signed)

"Faithfully yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

First Act on Returning.

The president took up the question of increasing prices the first thing today and was impressed by the pressure of the situation. He at once decided that legal action should be taken if possible, and that if there were no law covering the question, new legislation should be passed.

Officials said the president considered that in many cases the increases were wholly unjustifiable. When he returned from Mrs. Wilson's burial at Rome, Ga., resolutions already had been introduced in the house calling on the department of commerce and the department of justice to report what action they were taking. President Wilson's interest in the situation, however, was wholly apart from that and he probably would have taken action before had it not been for the death in the White House.

Special Agents to Inquire.

Special agents of the department of justice throughout the country and investigators of the department of commerce are available to collect evidence for any action the attorney general may think warranted. The department of labor also has a corps which has become very expert in gathering evidence of the increased cost of living.

Increases Are Suspended.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Proposed in-

creases in new freight rates on lumber from Arkansas and other states to the east, ranging from one to three cents per hundred pounds, were suspended today by the interstate commerce commission, pending investigation.

Suspension Cancelled.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The interstate commerce commission today cancelled its suspension of increases on westbound lake and rail cement rates.

McReynolds Replies Promptly.

Attorney General McReynolds at once replied to the president as follows:

"The head of our special agents has been instructed to give directions to his men throughout the country to begin investigations in order to ascertain the real facts and I am sending the various district attorneys similar instructions. This should enable us to secure some definite information in respect to true conditions."

"May I take the liberty of suggesting that perhaps the agents of the department of commerce could render valuable assistance along the lines indicated?"

"When we have become somewhat more familiar with the exact situation, I hope to be able to make you some suggestions in respect of legal proceedings or appropriate legislation. "The department has for some time been making investigations in various directions concerning the price of foodstuffs."

The president at once instructed Secretary Redfield to have his agents begin similar investigations.

New York Begins Inquiry.

New York, Aug. 13.—Investigation of an alleged conspiracy to increase the price of food in New York City was to begin today by District Attorney Whitman, who announced that persons having a knowledge of food prices would be given an opportunity of appearing before one of his assistants to tell their version of the upward trend of prices.

In the event that certain persons whom the district attorney has invited to attend the inquiry fail to appear, he announced that they would be subpoenaed.

No Change in Meats.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—There was no change in the wholesale price of cut meats at the stock yards today, except that sausage was described as "a trifle stronger."

The investigation of the alleged war rise of prices on foodstuffs ordered by the president will be taken up, so far as Chicago is concerned, by District Attorney Wilkerson on his return from vacation tomorrow.

BASEBALL
The Real Thing
Salt Lake vs. Ogden
FOR THE PENNANT
Glenwood Daily at 3:35
LET'S GO!